## STRANGERS TO BE THANKFUL FOR

Arkansas City Welcomes a Man of Fortune and Greenbut Points the Moral.

'em, an' if he does edicate hisself an' play careful, 'cordin' to his own judgent, an' wins out, what call 's he got

ment, an' wins out, what call 's he got fr to give thanks?"

"Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Owen Pepper. "Looks to me like you was kind o' goin' back on y'r own self, findin' fault with the Scriptures like you be. "Tain't much of a stunt for to set an pick flaws into 'em. Any man o'n do that till there won't be nothin' left. But you've al' ays been holdin' of 'em up like they was just right. I don't p'tend to be extry religious my own self, but 'pears to me you'm talkin' like a infidel."

"Well I sh'd hope so," was the old man's comment as he received a small remnant of change from the big Sheriff. Seeing the futility, however he attempted no argument. "I reckon I'm lucky to get any of it back," he said grimly as he pocketed the money. "What is it you uns did to'rds gettin' the two gentlement to play?"

"There ain't much 't can be did to-night' said Blaisdell, grinning. "They's all asleep on the fio' in the barroom. Jones said he wouldn't let 'em be disturbed, an' he wouldn't charge you no mo' f'r their lodgin' nor he would if they slep' in bed. I reckon about to-morrow night we o'n mebbe wake one or two on 'em up."

Old man Greenhut reached for his bungstarter with what seemed like an instinctive movement and Mr. Pepper moved uneasily, as if fully prepared to old man drew back his hand and assumed a thoughtful expression.

"Pepper," he said, after a moment or

two of reflection, "I dunno but what you're more'n half right. The Good Book says what you c'n expect wisdom outen babes an' suckin' pigs sometimes, an' mebbe 'tain't so hell roarin' strange f'r you to have a gleam o' sense f'r oncet.

"There's things 't hadn't oughter be

said, an' I reckon I was sayin' of 'em.
'Cordin' to the Good Book the truth ain't to be spoke at all times, an' I must 'a' to be spoke at all times, an' I must 'a' been sort o' carried away, count o' havin' a logical mind, so 's 't I said too much.

"I reckon my tongue gets onruly same's the best o' men's does an' there's some thanks comin' to you f'r callin' me down, on'y you don't want to forget what its some dangerous for to be too free with y'r own tongue. Long's you set still th' sin't ne 'bjection to you comin' in here an' buyin' a drink occasional, but there's a hell roarin' good chanst o' you gettin' plumb sp'iled if you keep on buttin' in 'like you do."

I'm East Tennessee was to give me the sort o' lip he's in the habit o' handin' out to you I reckon there'd be mo' or less mo'nin' up in th' Appalachians."

'Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Owen Pepper, who seemed unduly puffed up by reason of his unexpected success; with old man Greenhut. "I reckon th' ain't nô law in Arkansas ag'in a citizen o' Tennessee talkin' out loud."

It was fortunate for Mr. Pepper that he was unusually nimble in his movements, and also that he had chosen a seat near the door. As it was he got away safe and sound.

After his departure there were other

way safe and sound.

After his departure there were other comments on the subject of thanksgiving.

"Pears to me," said Jim Blaisdell.

"how th' ain't no call fer a man to give
thanks f'r what he does his own self.
I ain't got nobody to thank f'r havin'
learned to play draw poker some better'n

town.

"Show 'em the calaboose an' the pound an' the new freight station an' keep 'em filled up with booze. O' co'se the more of it you o'n buy here the better, but

make 'em think the hull town b'longs make 'em think the hull town b'longs to 'em.

"Then get a holt of 'em two or three at a time an' fetch 'em 'round here f'r a game o' draw poker, sociable like, in the back room. I reckon you'd oughter make a hell of a spread on five or six hundred, an' it 'il be almighty queer if we can't get that back outen the game with some trimmin's."

Producing a size ble read from a principle.

"Sure we did." said Winterbottom. We done just what you said, but nat'rally it didn't take all the wad. Bassett's got some left."
"Well Ish'd hope so," was the old man's

"em un."

"Well, 'pears like this here melon ain't no such size as I was reck'nin' on," said the old man. "but that ain't no reason why we can't get money enough outen 'em to pay 'xpenses, 'thouten Bill Jones goes through their clo'es while they'm asleep.

"Bein' as you're the Sheriff, Joe, it's up to you to go back there an' keep watch o' them gentlemen 'till they get sober. Don't let nobody rob 'em afore they has a chanst o' settin' into a game in the back room. 'Pears like you was some slack for to leave 'em the way you did."

"That's all right." said Bassett. "I made Jones lift their money afore I left, an 'we counted it together. There was nigh two thousand between the two, but the rest on 'em didn't have nothin' but chicken feed. Then I told Jones I'd break his license if there was any o' the money missin' when they come to."

"Well, if we o'n get that two thousand there'll be a livin' profit in it," said old

the best o' men's does an' there's some thanks comin' to you 'f' callin' me down, on'y you don't want to forget what it be no my you don't want to forget what it be no my you don't want to forget what it be no my you don't want to forget what it be no my you want to set quiet an' take Pepper's on be too free with you don't want to forget what it in himd, "but there don't want to be no my throwed away. I reckon they was too drunk for to realize that it had not a heli roarin' good chanst o' you gettin' plumb sp'iled if you keep on buttin' in like you do."

This surprising exhibition of meekness on the part of old man Greenhut was regarded with small favor by the others in the room.

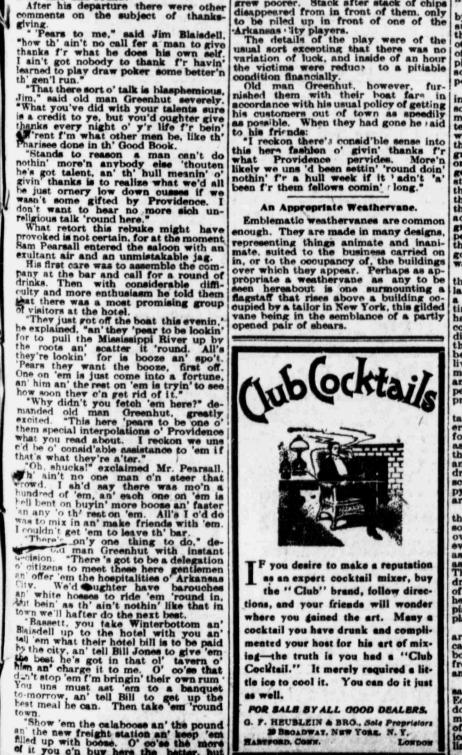
Treckon 'taint nobody's business if you want to set quiet an 'take Pepper's lass thousen brainin' of him,' said Joe Bassett, discontentedly, "but 'pears like you done lost y'r self-respect. If a yap of East Tennessee was to give me the sort o' lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of the part of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of light and the part of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in the habit o' handin' sort of lip he's in

able to pay in advance for their chips the game was only five handed.

Winterbottom, Blaisdell and Bassett sat in with Braxton and Billings, the two visiting capitalists. To do the latter justice they were by no means slow.

This they had already shown in their pursuit of alcoholic recreation, and in the matter of speculating on the value of poker hands they proved to be equally prompt in action. The result, however, was on the whole less satisfactory to them than their previous experience, for although they raoidly grew more sober at the same time they rapidly grew poorer. Stack after stack of chips disappeared from in front of them, only to be piled up in front of one of the 'Arkansas 'ity players.

The details of the play were of the usual sort excepting that there was no



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SPECIAL GIFTS NEEDED FOR THE MOVING PICTURES.

Experiment Here With a Trained Pan-

of Fortune and Greenhut

Points the Moral.

There's things into the Good Book, said old man Greenhut, "what sure is some hard to onderstand, an' a man what don't read it with the eye o' faith is tol'able sure o' bein' misled. Take that there earnmandment about keepin' Thanks, givin' Day holy, 'f' instance.

"Pears like it's a duty for to give thanks to the Lord' fre-verything a man has whether it comes to him nat'ral or 'whether he has to get out an' hustle for any such rush as there is.

"Year blie it's a duty for to give thanks to the Lord' fre-verything and lighted it carefully. Then, smoking more luriously than usual, he indugged himself in rosy dresms of prospective profits. It was not often that customers and heart in what come hat'n! like it is on' ynight some himself in rosy dresms of prospective profits. It was not often that customers and the only anxiety be fell way of the appear and the only anxiety be fell way of the appear and the only anxiety be fell way of the appear and the only anxiety be fell way of the spoken play theatres and probably it to be did I ain't sayin' but what it' come like settin' in with a coe an 'draw poker' store it to be did I ain't sayin' but what it' comes to me it's some like settin' in with a coe an 'draw poker' store it to be idid. I ain't sayin' but what it' comes it seettin' in with a coe an 'draw poker' store it to be idid. I ain't sayin' but what it' won't store it to be idid. I ain't sayin' but what it' won't store it to be idid. I ain't sayin' but what it' won't some like settin' in with a coe an 'draw poker' store it to be idid. I ain't sayin' but what it' won't some like settin' in with a coe an 'draw poker' store it to be idid. I ain't sayin' but what it' won't some like settin' in with a coe an 'draw poker' store it is to albeing being to be considiated by the course of the say of the sa

only is the first great change made in the manner of the players' lives. That and the fact that it permits the players to live in a regular home and not, as is the case with many members of their profession, to live usually in sleeping cars and hotels, makes engagement in this new industry very attractive for them. Another reaso and this the non-professional might never think of, is that it gives the players opportunity to see theatrical perform-

years," remarked one of the men in the Edison company, "and in all that time I did not see from the front as many plays performed as I have seen in the last six months when I have had all my evenings to myself."

Another player referred to the work as the best kind of training for the regular

stage.
"When you come to realize," said he, "that every effect you are expected to get across to the audience must be by expression and action, that those who watol your performance hear never a word to give them a clue to your meaning, it makes you value at its true worth the importance of acting as opposed to

periment in the employment of a trained pantomimist made by one of the American manufacturers. Recently the Edie company engaged Piler Morin to produce before the camera at the Bronx Theatre

sion and action. This will be understood by those who have seen her in the famous scene in "Madame Butterfly" where the Japanese girl waits apparently all night for the return of her lover.

During that scene night falls, the little baby becomes aleepy, the nurse puts it to bed, lanterns are lighted and extinguished, the child wakes up and daylight comes. The audience felt that hours had passed. The whole scene really takes seven minutes and during most of that time Madame Butterfly is standing motionless looking out of a window with her back to the spectators. By her art she suggests the flight of time and makes you feel that hours have passed.

The moving picture players work only by daylight and preferably only in bright sunlight. Therefore the hours or even the minutes when the sun is shining on otherwise cloudy days are made the most of. This results in the necessity of the players being made up and costumed as soon after their arrival in the morning as possible and remaining so all day.

The players also rehearse made up and in costume and always rehearse with full scenic effect. This is because the stage managers have found that they never can tell when the players engaged in a scene will have reached just the right point in the execution of their work to be photographed. Sometimes if a scene is simple or if the action is so striking that it suggests itself to the players promptly the stage manager finds that after running the people through the scene only two or three times—and a scene is never more than three minutes long—they are exactly pat in their parts and he photographs them at once. He realizes that perhaps running them through two or three times more would make their work go state. Therefore the players are always made up and it costume.

This gives an unusual appearance to the theatre, unlike the stage of the regular theatre during rehearsal. You find a group of people unemployed for the time, the light is not right or the stage hands have not yet set the scene, all costumed and made up and pe

and never become familiar with the appearance of any of the players in their proper person.

For this same reason, the necessity to take advantage of proper light, the players are held in the theatre without a recess for lunch. This fact adds to the social aspect of their work. At the noon hour the theatre provides lunch for the players and they eat it where they wish—in their dressing rooms or in the greenroom or scattered about the stage, perhaps occupying some of the sets which have been arranged for seenes.

One day the writer noticed in the Edison theatre an actress made up in a poor soiled dress and a ragged shawl thrown over her shoulders, her hair unkempt, evidently prepared to go through her part as a woman of the slums. A scene was set as a music room in a fashionable house, as a music room in a fashionable house. This seeming woman of the slums had drawn a pretty little table by the side of the plano on which she had spread her lunch and was herself seated at the playing it very well.

Another scene for which the set was arranged was the interior of a backwoods cabin. On the backwoodsman's rough board table a little actress made up as a frontier waif had arranged her lunch and was reading—Henry James!

"The American makers frankly admit," said H. G. Plimpton, manager of the Edison moving picture works, 'that we do not yet equal the two principal French makers in the presentation of some lines of legitimate drama; but the best American makers are repidly improving in those lines.

"We already have a high standard for "We already

our stock companies, and for especially exacting parts we engage the highest class of talent we can. These of course come from the companies playing in downtown theatres. Their work here does not interfere with their night performances and we have no trouble in getting the best talent to help us.

"Each year, however, we have to call in less outside help, for our own stock companies are so large that we are succeeding in numbering among them people who are by training and physique well adapted to almost any character part. New members of the company find it awkward at first to act without lines, but we find them adaptable people, easily trained by our stage managers, who themselves of course understand all the requirements of plays without words.

"We are improving in respect to the construction of our plays toe. At first we worked from bare scenarios, but now the manuscripts are written to some extent with lines for the people to speak. I am a believer in that myself, and it is not impossible that we shall soon be rehearsing companies with fully written parts for them to speak."

The players in these silent dramas sometimes see their work reproduced in a room of the theatre when for some reason Mr. Plimpton and the stage managers have to see a film before it is put upon the market. It may be found to run a few minutes overtime and must be cut. Then it is produced in a darkened room for those who are to agree upon where the cuts are to be made.

The players who have appeared in the scenes to be reproduced if they are not then at work crowd into the little room to see the reproduction; but not all of them. One actress did so once and saw herself go through an eighteen minute performance upon the screen and then declared that she would never repeat the experiment.

"I shall go to the downtown moving picture theatres, where plays I am not in

clared that she would never repeat the experiment.

"I shall go to the downtown moving picture theatres, where plays I am not in are shown, but never again do I want to see myself reflected in such alight, so to say," she said. "It gave me an awfully creepy feeling to sit there in the dark and see myself silently portraying a character's emotion with never a sound to convince me that it was not my own ghost. I helped myself some by pinching myself black and blue, but it wasn't altogether satisfactory."

ITO AND THE MARINES. Thirst for Information of Japan's Assassinated Statesman.

The Marquis Ito, who was recently ssassinated by a Corean, was always eager to acquire information about Western civilization. During his four terms as Prime Minister of Japan his country esidence at Oiso, near Tokio, was at all imes open to the foreigner, and his ready mmand of six languages gave him arian" visitors.

arian" visitors. Two American marines on shore leave everal years ago were doing Tokio, and he course of a walking trip took them into the suburbs. Stopping to rest under a tree, they lighted their pipes and were surveying the passing coolies and rickshaws with lazy interest when an open carriage, with outriders and other evidences. dences of Japanese opulence, came along the road.

Seeing a jolly looking, bewhiskered Japanese sitting alone in the vehicle, they saluted in military fashion and smiled back at him. Suddenly the carriage stopped and the occupant oned the marines to approach.

oned the marines to approach.

"If you're travelling my way, there is room in my carriage for three," said the bewhiskered Japanese in English.

The Americans shook the ashes from their pipes, stiffened into dignity, and marched into the seat offered them with all the aplomb of experienced globe trotters. Then followed a catechising such as they never underwent before. In the language of one of them:

"The old guy asked us all we knew about civilization down to who killed Billy Patterson, and he pumped us as dry as a battleship three months in dry dook. He was a wise nut all right, and a good judge of a cigar.

of men and chances for promotion in the United States Marine Corps showed knowledge of foreign military and naval affairs.

"Now," he remarked as the carriage "this is a rema

Now, he remarked as the carriage turned into a private driveway, "this is where I live, and as I have an engagement on hand I will have to part company. You can have my carriage for the ride to Tokio. I've had an instructive half hour with you and I appreciate your forbearance in submitting to so long a cross-examination. Good-by and good luck to you both."

With these words the Japanese handed two cards to the marines, shook hands, got out of the vehicle and disappeared behind a party of bowing servitors while the carriage started for Tokio.

Bet he was a big gun, all right, all right, "observed one of the marines reflectively, leaning back among the cushions and taking the card out.

And he was. In English script upon the card were two lines of print which read: "Marquis Hiroburni Ito; G. C. B. Prime Minister of Japan."

"BOUND FOR THE JESUS ROAD." An Exodus of Canadian Indians Checked by Missionaries.

About twenty miles north of Lake Winnipeg is a place called Norway House. This was a shipping centre in the fur trade in the great days of the Hudson's

Bay Company.

Dog and cance trains of Indians, some of them from points 3,000 miles inland, came bringing their loads of priceless furs, and from this point the supplies brought from England to York Factory on Hudson Bay were distributed to all the interior posts of the company. For 200 years this great trading com-

pany had its agents scattered over the remote wilderness to gather furs for the markets of London. About eighty years ago, says *Everyland*, the agents of the company began to be troubled; fewer furs were brought in, the Indians seemed to be disappearing.

"What's the trouble, Lone Wolf?" said the agent one morning to a tall bester.

"What's the trouble, Lone Wolf?" said the agent one morning to a tail hunter who had thrown his bundle of pelis down sullenly. "Where is Man-not-Afraid, and Three Feathers, and Kioking Horse, and all the men who used to come from the West many moons?"

"Ugh," grunted Lefie Wolf, "far, far south they with the papooses and the women strike the long trail."

"Why?" persisted the agent. "Do the buffalo fail them? Are the foxes and otters gone? Why?"

Lone Wolf stood silent. At last, raising his eyes, he said, "They go to find the Book?"

"To find the book? Your words are dark to me!"

"To find the book? Your words are dark to me!"

"Ugh," said Lone Wolf; "white man have Book about Great Spirit. White man learn strong medicine. Book tells good words. Far toward the south wind Indians walk the Jesus Road. We go find it too."

The agent listened, incredulous, but when the same tale was repeated, when a whole village embarked in their birch cances and travelled 900 miles to find a missionary; when hunting grounds were deserted and the very life of the trade threatened, the agents pressed upon the home office the necessity of bringing missionaries to the Indians if they would keep the Indians from going to the missionaries.

And that is how it came about the table

sionaries.

And that is how it came about that the And that is how it came about that the Hudson's Bay Company wrote a politic letter to the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London asking it to send out to Norway House the best preachers and teachers it could find. The company promised to furnish the missionaries with houses and provisions, cances and guides, free of charge, if the society would help them check the Indian migration to the south-

PROBLEMS FOR SUN READERS WORK FOR THE BRIDGE SOLV-ERS FROM NEW SOURCES.

Need in Problem Composing to Beware of Interchangeable Openings—More Bookkeeping Accounts to Settle— Problems for the Chess Players. Bridge problem No. 45 is from a new ource, one which it is to be hoped will ot be exhausted for some time. Robert Crothers of Rochester, N. Y., who has been on three of THE SUN'S honor lists,

says it was evolved by one of his friends, but Mr. Crothers himself probably fixed it up, although he is too modest to claim the credit for it.

The author's solution is to lead the seven of hearts, which Y wins with the ace. Y returns the queen of diamonds, that he can lead the queen of trumps and let Y win it with the king. This puts

Y in the lead again, and he leads both is Z's discard. On the second trump lead it is B's unpleasant duty to settle mat-ters by his discard. If B discards a spade

leading a trump that Y can win. But these two are interchangeable, which is a defect.

In every problem of this kind in which the lead is placed twice in the partner's hand there is always the danger of a double solution, which usually spoils what would otherwise be a fine problem. Phose who are thinking of entering the field of problem composition should be careful to examine the possibility of an interchangeable opening lead when one hand is to get in twice, and to provide against it.

and the third tricks are interchangeable in No. 45, as Z can start with the queen of trumps, we have the control of trumps. of trumps, won by Y, who returns the diamond, trumped by Z, and Z can then lead the seven of hearts for Y to trump, after which Y's trump lead solves the problem as before by forcing the de-

ciding discard from B.

Unfortunately, several solvers thought they had found a very simple solution by letting the queen of diamonds win the second trick, which shows that they must have mistaken the king of diamonds in A's hand for the jack. In card type jacks have legs, while kings have not, and as there are examples of each close together in this problem, the king of clubs in Y's hand and the jack beside it, there is no more excuse for confusing the two than for taking a J for a K.

In spite of the possibility of the double solution some of the comments on No. 45 are sufficiently complimentary to show that THE SUN readers would like show that TRE SUN readers would like to hear from its composer again. One correspondent says: "Rather neat, and a change from the usual forced discard situation to one in which unblocking is necessary." Here are some others:

change from the usual forced discard situation to one in which unblocking is necessary." Here are some others:

"Good problem. If it is the first attempt ask him to come again." "Pity there are two solutions, but it is good stuff for all that." "Unfortunate that A's hand can be disregarded, because the main idea of the problem is a good one if the defence were only distributed." Inthere are two solutions, but it is good stuff for all that." "Unfortunate that A's hand can be disregarded, because the main idea of the problem is a good one if the defence were only distributed." "Interesting problem, and I nominate it for one off the next honor list." "Very good as it stands, but would be even better if one could be made to believe that the solution lay in Y's getting an opportunity to trump a spade. "Easy to see six tricks by trumping spades or establishing diamonds, but the combination of the two plays so as to get seven tricks makes a fine problem."

ANOTHER BRAIN BACKER.

There was a shipbuilder in Glasgow who had ideas of his own on the pitch and diameter of screws for tramp steamers. His name was Hellicks and he had a friend called Keep who owned a tramp steamer which had been in service for several years and made her voyages with the regularity of her own chronometer. This ship was the Vortex.

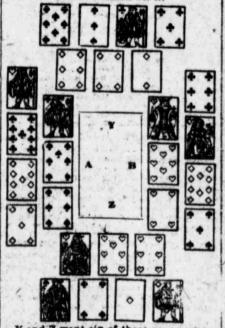
Hellicks was continually pestering his friend Keep to let him put a new propeller in this particular steamer, and finally keep to let him put a new propeller in this particular steamer, and finally keep to let him put a new propeller in this particular steamer, and finally keep to let him put a new propeller in this particular steamer, and finally keep to let him put a new propeller in this particular steamer was able to make her trips in six days two hours less than she used to, and could get in two more

plays so as to get seven tricks makes a fine problem."
Correct solutions from S. C. Kinsey, A. S. Kirkman, W. E. Mayor, A. C. Kelly, A. B. Ginner, H. C. Schwecke, M. B. B. A. McMartin, Igoe, F. L. Churchill, L. G. E., D. C. Shanks, I. C. Fetter, William J. Lippmann, Sadie Gadaden, J. S. Snyder, Tramp Trays, E. White, John H. Whiting, Helen G. Norris, W. P. W., N. H. Herbert, B. F. McKeage, Jr., J. W. Cromwell, Jr., Athletic Edith, Dr. George C. Bailey, Frank Roy, John G. Walsh, H. K. Thaw, William H. Lersner, D. A. W. Edgar Boody, G. W. E. C. Butler, J. L. Geist, J. C. Beattie, George B. Glover, Oscar L. Thonet, N. D. W., S. P. H., Algernon Bray, H. E. W., Thomas N. Gourney, E. D. Thompson, Jules R. Gimbernat, F. G. T., A. Z. Huntington, Alex Porges, A. J. S., John W. Low, Percival Levy, C. Walton Aborn, Mrs. E. W. Watson, J. L. B., Milton C. Isbell, H. C. Jewett, R. E. Platt, Vanderpool, J. L. Soott, A. M. Harrington, Dr. J. Herbert Irish, A. I. Strasburger, Thomas C. Balcom, George T. Jurgens, Walter Andrews, Everett, A. Aborn, Victor Du Pont, Jr., Bay State, B. J. C., Florence Oppenheimer, Patrick MoManus, Roscoe C. Harris, W. W. Dudley, M. B. L., James Hunter, B. A. H. E. B. Willetts, Jr., Arthur L. Brown, S. P. J., Meg, Richard F. Hall, A. C. McKinnie, J. W. Wortz and Robert A. Johnston.

A. C. McKinnie, J. W. Wortz and Robert A. Johnston.

Here is something from an entirely new composer and one who is a comparatively recent addition to the ranks of the solvers. It is to be hoped that this will not be his last effort. He says that the continued attempts to solve these problems seem to breed a desire to set some one else to work for one week so as to get a rest for himself. Here it is:

Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead:



ANOTHER BOOKKERPING PROBLEM

one comes along which strikes the happy medium; this one, for instance, which is still under discussion in the town in which the matters dealt with took place. Joe Bossum is manager of a business owned by Tom Sellum. There is a mortgage of \$1,000 on it, the semi-annual interest on which is paid up to August 15. On September 1 a fire destroyed one of the buildings and Tom Sellum decides to sell out the rest of the property. Bossum agrees to stay until the sale is closed and Sellum agrees to give him all the proceeds over and above the amount of the mortgage.

The cash on hand August 31 was \$324, all in bank. On October 15 the insurance company pays to Sellum \$3,045, and

The cash on hand August 31 was \$324, all in bank. On October 15 the insurance company pays to Sellum \$3,645, and Sellum proceeds to reduce the mortgage by a payment of \$2,400.

From September 1 to December 1 Bossum sells goods to the amount of \$1,342. During the same time he has paid out \$800 for store expenses, has drawn \$406 on his personal account, and now has a cash balance of \$660.

On December 1 Sellum closes a sale of the property for \$7,000.

Now, does Sellum owe Bossum anything or does Bossum owe Sellum, and how much either way?

The chess players did not find No. 45 as difficult as the one preceding it, apparently, as almost all of them hit upon the key move, R.—B6, which serves the double purpose of supporting white's pawn and winning black's passed pawn. The reply, K.—Beq, is forced, upon which RzP follows

ters by his discard. If B discards a spade Z will discard the heart. If B discards a heart Z will let go a spade. A has nothing to say.

This is another of those problems in which Z has to place the lead twice in his partner's hand in order to arrive at the solution. First he does it by letting Y trump a heart, and then he does it by leading a trump that Y can win. But these two are interchangeable, which is a white, by changing off his QP, can easily free his KP. When black plays R-Kt3, this is what follows:

White.

White.

Winning black's passed pawn. The reply.

K.—Bsq. is forced, upon which RxP follows quite naturally.

From this point on, however, very few solvers got the right continuation to carry out the master's idea of the attack. Black's best move is R-Kt3, to prevent the white rook from going to Bs and winning the KP. If black plays R-Kt2, then we get: K-Rs, RxP; RxR.

KxR; which wins for white in another of those problems in which Z has to place the lead twice in his partner's hand in order to arrive at the way.

Solution.

White. K-B3 P-K14 RPAP PAP K-R13

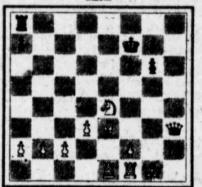
White wins easily by getting his king to the rear of the black pawns.

The play as given is the ending of the third game between Paul Morphy and Harrwitz, which Morphy won.

Correct solutions from A. McMartin, A. B. Ginner, Thomas C. Balcom, H. C. Coote, F. A. Bress, W. L. D. O'Grady, S. D. T., J. J. Cox, C. C. Lee, F. Powers, H. K. Thaw, L. R. Bice, Harry Ormsby, Milton C. Isbell and N. D. W.

Here is a position which arose recently

CHESS PROBLEM NO. 47. Black.



tactics.
What did he do, and what happened?

she used to, and could get in two more voyages in the year of 385 days.

How long did she take to each voyage and how many voyages a year did she make before and after the change in her propeller?

One would almost think that the bicycle craze was still on if one were to judge from the number of those who answered this problem. Of course they did not all get it right, but a good many figured it out. Curiously enough, a number thought at first that Billy Puffem was lying about the speed at which he could travel, and that the trick in the problem was to prove it. The real trick was that they neither of them did their best until they made the wager.

If Puffem on his motorcycle rode twice as fast as Pedlum on his bicycle, he must have gone twenty miles to Pedlum's ten on the out journey. As twenty miles an hour will not bring the two to their homes five minutes apart, to Pedlum's advantage, Puffem's speed must have been slower than twenty miles an hour. Algernon Bray puts the thing this way;

If Puffem had increased his speed by two miles an hour instead of by one he would have made his home ride in the same time that Pedlum made his. In order to solve the problem in the simplest manner, we must make x equal to the arithmetical mean between Puffem's original speed for one hour increased by one mile and the same original speed increased by two miles. We then get this equation:

20 20 1

20 1

Clearing of fractions and transposing: CYCLE AND MOTORCYCLE

Clearing of fractions and transposing:

Clearing of fractions and transposing:

240! = x2, x = 15!4

This gives the outward journey for Puffem on his motorcycle 14 miles an hour and Pedlum's 7. On the return Puffem's 15 miles an hour and Pedlum's 8. As it takes 1 hour 20 minutes to ride 20 miles at 15 miles an hour, and only 1 hour 15 minutes to ride 10 miles at 8 miles an hour, of course Joe Pedlum got home five minutes ahead on his bicycle.

Correct solutions from Algernon Bray.
A. J. C. Anderson, C. Walton Aborn, A. M. Harrington, Emily S., William H. Lersner, J. W. Murphy, J. W. Wortz, Oswald N. Jacoby, W. H. Quick, Jr., L. B. Jeffcott, L. G. E., John Beattle, A. J. S., Arthur F. Odlin, William F. Biddle, John F. Galvin, J. G. Walsh, James O'Brien, L. H. McH., A. McMartin, George Harper, Ella Watkins, H. T. Garrison, M. D. Hope, Henry T. Lodge, S. T. S., Walter Darkin, Howard Thorpe and N. D. W.

THOSE EGGS.

THOSE EGGS.

Although some thought this a little too much for the youngsters, there is nothing in it that presented any difficulty. If we take three dozen eggs at 20 cents they will cost 60 cents for the lot, and if we take five dozen (60) at 20 cents they will cost a dollar. [Dorothy Harrington's objection to this problem is that the eggs could not have been fresh at the price.] Correct solutions from M. E. J., Dorothy Harrington, J. G. Walsh, Arthur F. Odlin, Lydis H. Gale, Emily S., L. G. E., H. K. Thaw, C. Walton Aborn and W. L. D. O'Grady.

RISE IN GOLD COIN VALUES AMERICAN PLECES ONCE DE. SPISED NOW PRIZES.

Collectors Eager to Secure Privately

Minted Coins Against Which the Public Was Warned—Tardy Interest in Even The advance in value of rare Ame gold coins is strikingly manifested by comparison of the prices paid recent and in the period between 1860 and 1 For some reason collectors formerly to little interest in coins struck in It was not that the investment requ was too great, for they paid high or for the early rare American cents, they simply did not seem to fancy go coins, and what are now consider greatest coin rarities went for proverbial song.
One of the best illustrations of the

vance is shown by the price brought this year by the two unique \$50 gold please for which W. H. Woodin of this city pair the world's record price of \$10,000 each Veteran dealers in coins declare that it by no means an exaggeration to say the in 1877, the year of the issue of the pigoes mentioned, very few collector would have bought them at their builts value in gold for \$100. This statem borne out by the records of coin at the latter part of the '70s. Some rarest of the gold pattern coins, in which series the \$50 pieces are classed, sold the for little more than face value. Now the same coins would bring a hur

One of the rarest of American g is the \$5 gold piece made by the prisminting firm of Dubosq & Co. at. Francisco in 1850. In 1884 a specimenthis coin offered at auction brought \$6.40. That was the last and the time the Dubosq \$5 piece has been of

time the Dubosq \$5 piece has been offer for sale. As a matter of fact the specime sold is the only one of which there is at record. Even the mint cabinet at Phildelphia does not contain one of the pieces. It is not known where this so tary specimen is now. Its value can one guessed at.

A specimen of the New York go doubloon made by Ephraim Brasher 1787, which holds a record of \$6,50 brought only \$450 in 1899 when the collection of R. C. Davis was disposed of at au tion, while several years previously, the Bushnell sale in 1882, an equally we preserved specimen sold for \$505.

The 1822 half eagle was known to be scarce coin many years ago, and yet Ine 1822 half eagle was known to be scarce coin many years ago, and years with the sound half eagle of his of a half eagle of 1822 for 36. At the first was stated that the coin was real worth \$500. That figure was consider extravagant then, and yet a couple years ago this identical coin sold is \$2,165. An 1815 \$5 gold piece brought nore than \$52 at a well attended auction

An 1815 \$5 gold piece brought more than \$52 at a well attended auction 1883. A year ago or so a specimen of the coin sold for \$2,000.

All the \$5 pieces issued from 18 to 1832 are now scarce, and their value range from \$200 to \$500, and yet not so we long ago a collector thought he was paing all one of those coins was worth wis he gave twice its face value.

The advance in the premiums paid fithe gold coins issued at the various potential to the gold coins issued at the various potential to the gold coins issued at the various potentials. Oregon and Utahas been marked. These increases value are especially striking when is considers that very few of these of were worth their face value at the time issue and that they circulated at a discount.

count.

Noteworthy among them are the c struck by the Bechtlers in North Caro from 1881 up to some time in North Caro from 1881 up to some time in North Caro from 1881 up to some time in North Caro from 1881 up to some time in North Caro in

paid for \$2.50 and \$5 pieces of the North Carolina private mint.

The rise in value of the Mormon gold coins has been extraordinary also when one considers that the products of the Utah mint fell into such disfavor at the time of their issue, 1849 and 1850, that the coins passed only for bullion value. Assay had shown the \$20 pieces to he worth not more than \$17.25, and the tierchants of California after a time refused them altogether. Now one of those despised coins of the denomination of \$20 would bring at least \$300, and a \$11 piece would command a much higher premium.

California private gold coins have made a jump in value. The rare \$10 piece issued in 1849 by the Cincinnation of \$30,000 hrs been paid in recent years, did not excite much interest when a apecomen was sold at an auction in 1887, only \$51 being paid for it.

If an 1849 \$10 piece bearing the stamp of the Pacific Company, another California private minting firm, were to be offered for sale to-day it would fetch as much as the Cincinnati piece, and yes when offered at auction in 1881 at the Levick sale one of these pieces with a radiated Liberty cap brought only \$22.

Even the much sought golden inacts of Moffat & Co., the first pieces of gold & for a silitle as \$26 in former years, and yet large year a similar gold brick of the denomination of \$16 sold for \$340.

One of the greatest jumps in value was shown by a \$5 gold piece bearing the stamp of J. J. Conway & Co. This coin was made in 1861 by a firm of jeweller and bankers in one of the Colorado mining camps. When it first made its appearance a newspaper of Denver warns its readers that the coin did not contain its stamped value in gold and advised the piece and bankers in one of the colorado mining camps. When it first made its appearance a newspaper of Denver warns its readers that the coin did not contain its stamped value in gold and advised the piece shall be presented for sale to one in the Phiscolephia mint this is the only specimen of this necessity coinage known to exist.

Undoubtedl

TRAINING A FOOTMAN. Method Used by One Impecunious Lady

the reading public, was by no means rich but her house in Mayfair was charmin of its kind and she always drove about in a brougham admirably turned out a all points.

"Maria Marchioness" was most pa

Correct solutions from M. E. J., Dorothy Harrington, J. G. Walsh, Arthur F. Odlin, Lydis H. Gale, Emily S., L. G. E., H. K. Thaw, C. Walton Aborn and W. L. D. O'Grady.

Maryland Town on an Old Hunt.

Colora correspondence Baltimore Sun.

This town resembled a harvest field yesterday, when men with rakes and hoes searched and scraped every nook and corner for a set of gold false teeth belonging to Dr. Elwood Woodrow of West Nottingham.

Just where or how the doctor last his teeth he does not know. Three of the teeth were solid gold, and as he is put to great inconvenience without his teeth he has offered a liberal reward for their return. One advantage is that this town will as the best cleaning it has had for many a day.

All Dorothy Maria Marchioness was most particular as to the manners and ppearance of her footmen, but even in toose less ticular as to the manners and ppearance of her footmen, but even in toose less took flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command immens wages. So Lady Allesbury chose her foot flunky could command